MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIV. WEDNESDAY, February, 3, 1808. Number 1165.

To the Editor of the Mad. Courier.

SIR,

By the inſertion of the fo[llo]wing in your valuable Paper it will oblige.

DRAMATICUS.

MADRAS THEATRE, On Monday laſt was performed at this Theatre the well known Comedy of the POOR GENTLEMAN, with a ſucceſs highly creditable to the Performers.—The humourous Characters were correctly exibited, and well deſerved the applauſe which burſt forth in *unanimous* Shouts.—The Sentimental parts were preſerved with a degree of *excellence*, and *ability*, which did great credit to their repreſentatives. The Dreſſes were characteriſtic, the Scenery picturesque—Every attention was evinced to the Audience, who repaid the Performers by an application of *manual Joy*, and a manifeſtation of delight hitherto unequalled.—The *Poor* Gentleman was *rich* with Sentiment, Wit, and Humour; and we venture to ſay it will be a ſource of regret to thoſe Abſentees, who are Lovers of the Drama.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3d, 1808.

Military Intelligence.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Col. Darley, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to England on Sick Certificate, and Captain Heath, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to England on Furlough for three years.

The Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the following promotions ſhall take place.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Enſign W. W. Jeffrey, to be Lieutenant, date of Rank the 17th July 1805.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Enſign P. Snowden, to be Lieut. date of rank the 5th of September 1806.

January 16, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the following Appointments be publiſhed in General Orders.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon M Chriſtie to afford Medical Aid to the Zillah of Madura from the 9th December laſt.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon William Scott, to afford Medical Aid to the Zillah Court of Nellore, from the 31ſt December laſt.

January 20, 1808.

In conſequence of a miſconſtruction of the General Order of Government dated 6th of May 1806 reſpecting Officers in certain Staff ſituations drawing Office Rent, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to aboliſh that part of the Order which relates to Office Reut, and to direct that from and after the 1ſt day of February next, Officers in the Staff Appointments of Commiſſaries and Deputy Commiſſaries of Military Stores, Commanding Officers, Surgeons and Aſſiſtant Surgeons of Garriſons and Stations, in ſhort all Officers who have drawn Office Rent upon a miſconception of the abovementioned General Order with the exceptions herein after mentioned, are not to draw Office Rent, unleſs under the authority of Government eſpecially communicated.

The Honorable the Governor in Council taking into conſideration at the ſame time, the nature of the duties performed by Town Majors and by Fort Adjutants of Garriſons and Cantonments, is pleaſed to continue the Allowance of 5 Pagodas Monthly for Office Rent to the Officers holding thoſe Staff Appointments, if no public Quarter can be provided at their Stations, and which muſt be certified monthly by the Barrack Maſter of the Diviſion.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint Enſign W. Monteith to be Adjutant to the Corps of Engineers.

January 24, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the Batta and other allowances for January and the Pay for February of the Troops at the Preſidency and the other Stations of the Army, ſhall be iſſued on the 5th of February and on the following Days.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council

(Sgneid) G. STRACHEY,
SEC. TO GOVT.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, Jan. 23, 1808,

The nomination by the Officer Commanding Tanjore of Mr. Surgeon James to the Medical Charge of the 2d Battalion 24th Native Regiment from the 1ſt Inſtant, during the abſence of Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon Mitchell, is confirmed.

The following removals of Officers are ordered.

7th Native Regiment.

Captain Paſley, from the 1ſt to the 2d Battalion.
" Parlby, " " 2d " 1ſt "

25th Native Regiment.

Lieutenant G. Sydenham from the 2d to the 1ſt Battalion.

Signed) F. CAPPER, ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.

[*Gov. Gaz.*

The Hon. the Governor gave a Ball and Supper on the 27th Jan. in commemoration of the Anniverſary of Her Majeſty's Birth. On this occaſion his Highneſs the Nabob, with the young Prince his Son, and their uſual attendants were preſent.

The preſence of Ladies of the Settlement, added the exhilirating power of beauty to the gaiety of the Scene. This being the firſt public entertainment to which the Ladies were invited, the Hon. the Governor walked round the room, and was introduced to each by the Town Major.

We learn that H. M. ſhip Lion, with the undermentioned home-ward bound China ſhips, arrived at the Cape the 19th September, viz.

Albion,	Thames,
Marquis Ely,	Perſeverance,
Glatton,	Neptune,
Arniſton,	Cirenceſter, and,
Royal Charlotte,	Fort William.

The fleet ſailed again on the 28th September, in proſecution of their voyage to England. On the paſſage, from China, the Lion, with the convoy, anchored in Acheen Roads for twenty-four hours, and immediately after ſailing thence, they fell in with a large French Frigate, (ſince known to be the Semillante) which hovered round the fleet for two days, during which ſhe was ſeveral times chaſed by H. M. ſhip Lion, but always got off by ſuperior ſailing;——finding however that there was no chance of ſucceeding in cutting off any of the fleet, the frigate relinquiſhed her purſuit, and ſtood up the Bay——her ſubſequent proceedings, we are too well acquainted with, by her capturing the Althea, Gilwell, and Elizabeth.

The arrivel of the H. C. extra ſhips Sarah Chriſtiana, Tigris, Diana, Anna, Glory, Sir William Pulteney, and Union, expected to have been diſpatched from England in September laſt, for India, may now be daily looked for.

H. M. ſhip Grampus, from Bombay the 3d Auguſt, with the following ſhips under convoy, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 1ſt of October;

Sir Stephen Luſhington,	Travers,
Carmarthen,	Earl Spencer.

The three latter ſailed again for England on the 12th October, under convoy of H. M. ſhip St. Albans. The Sir Stephen Luſhington remained at the Cape to undergo ſome neceſſary repairs.

Accounts from Bombay ſtate that Sir Harford Jones has arrived on the frontiers of Perſia, being on a miſſion to that Court, as Envoy and Plenipotentiary from His Britannic Majeſty.

For this day's Paper we have been favoured with the Speech of the Hon. Sir Thomas Strange, Knt. Chief Juſtice of Madras, to the Grand Jury on the opening of the Seſſions on the 21ſt ultimo; alſo his impreſſive Addreſs to the Priſoners, Willm. Cogan, convicted of Murder, and Wm. Smith of Manſlaughter, previous to paſſing judgment.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.

The interval ſince the laſt quarterly ſitting of this Court has, according to the report of the Calendar, accumulated a number of caſes for that enquiry, to which you have been juſt ſworn. You are pledged by your oath to make them with impartiality; independently of which, your ſtation and characters in ſociety confirm the aſſurance that they will be conducted with that attention which is the firſt requiſite toward forming a ſound judgment, and with that diſcrimination that is eſſential to the diſcovery of truth.

The Charges that will be brought before you conſiſt, as uſual, principally of ſimple Larcenies, with the addition however of at leaſt two very bad caſes of Homicide. It is indeed quite melancholy, and not a little opprobrious to the Britiſh name in India to reflect, that in a Battalion of one of His Majeſty's Regiments ſerving at preſent at a diſtant ſtation under the Government of this Preſidency, there appears to have diffuſed itſelf ſuch a ſpirit of rancour, and ſuch a hardened wantonneſs exiſts, that if not diligently enquired into, and repreſſed by the moſt exemplary penalties of the law, muſt bid fair to excite in thoſe parts in which, unhappily for them, the corps to which I allude is poſted, a repetition of ſomething like thoſe ſcenes of horror at which, in a neighbouring garriſon, to whatever cauſes to be aſcribed, it is not yet ſo very long ſince the ſtouteſt here were appalled.

Whence the deluſion has ſprung, I know not but it would ſeem to be the opinion of the privates of this corps, that, in order to be diſcharged from it, they have only to commit a murder, and, for this purpoſe it would appear to be ſufficient with them at all times, that a Native is at hand. To excite to it, no provocation earthly is wanted, or waited for. It is inducement ſufficient with them for the perpetration of the moſt enormous of crimes, upon an unoffending and defenceleſs fellow creature, that it will be the means (it ſeems) of getting to Madras. What the ſpeculation may be beyond this, I profeſs to be ignorant. The inſtance is by no means new. There have been more than one of the kind in my perſonal experience; and they have terminated in capital ſentences, founded upon the cleareſt convictions, and under which the deſperate and wretched culprits have ſuffered. A caſe of a ſimilar deſcription, as it ſhould ſeem, will be before you; upon which I think you will be of opinion, ſo far as I can gather from the informations, that you can have but little option as to the propriety of finding a Bill. I may make the like obſervation upon the other Homicide. You will, I fear, have reaſon for deeming them both to be caſes that will ſcarcely admit of your balancing, as to whether the Bills that will be ſubmitted to you, ſhall or ſhall not be found.

In applying your attention to the Larcenies, you will ſoon ſee that of the moſt of them, the evidence, whether direct, or preſumptive only, if not anſwered, is ſufficient to warrant conviction; of courſe abundantly ſo for the purpoſe of trial. But this may not be the caſe as to all; and I think I ſhould not diſcharge my duty at the preſent Seſſions, if I forbore adverting to the operative ingredient in the conſtitution of this offence; as well as to thoſe circumſtances from which in evidence its exiſtence, in any given inſtance, is reaſonably to be inferred. Unleſs where it is reaſonably to be inferred from the *exparte* evidence before them, I need ſcarcely tell you that it is as little conſiſtent for the Grand Jury to indict, as it would upon the final examination by the petty Jury, be contrary to their duty, under ſimilar circumſtances, to convict.

It will ſometimes happen, however, that, without the exerciſe of a careful attention, there may be danger of that which is at moſt a treſpaſs, if more than a mere civil injury, being confounded with felony. This were an error, (a ſerious one to the party charged) to be guarded againſt only by not loſing ſight either of the criterion that diſtinguiſhed crime, or of the circumſtances by which its commiſſion is uſually manifeſted. Now, the eſſence of all crime is a guilty purpoſe. The eſſence of the crime of Larceny, is an intent to ſteal. Without this, the offence, whether legally or morally ſpeaking, does not exiſt: and, without probable proof of the exiſtence of the offence charged, it is obvious that there ought to be no preſentment. The ſtatement in the Indictment is not enough. It is matter of allegation merely, to be ſubſtantiated in the opinion of the Grand Jury, to put the party upon his defence. There muſt be evidence therefore before the Grand Jury of the criminal intent, which indeed is the material part of every charge. It is not neceſſary that it ſhould be direct. It ſeldom is, or can be ſo, the intentions of men, when criminal, being commonly ſecret. If there be circumſtantial evidence, it is ſufficient; and all indeed that can in general be fairly expected. For the purpoſe of finding a Bill, they may be ſlight, but ſome circumſtances there ſhould be, in the abſence of direct evidence, from which the intent may be collected. Upon the queſtion of Larceny, for inſtance, the intent to ſteal is not a concluſion that neceſſarily follows from the fact of taking and carrying away the goods, even tho' it ſhould have been accompanied with force, provided it be not againſt the perſon. The facts of taking and carrying away are no doubt eſſential ingredients in every charge of the kind; but, as they do not compoſe the whole of it, ſo neither do they of themſelves infer that which is wanting and indiſpenſible to complete the idea of crime, and of courſe to warrant a finding. The taking and carrying away the goods of another may have been effected from various motives, conſiſtent with the abſence of a criminal intent;—from the conception of their being the party's own who takes them; or under ſome claim of right, a miſconceived one it may be: or it may have been done in an improper manner, ſo as to render the party a wrong doer, not only anſwerable to the party grieved in damages, but to the public for a breach of the peace. Caſes, however, of this deſcription only are not felonies. In any caſe of the ſort, if only a taking and carrying away be made out, even tho' accompanied with force as againſt the property, the queſtion ſtill ariſes, whether it appears to have been done feloniouſly, with the intention of ſtealing. This is a diſtin[illegible] eſſential conſideration capable of proof, [illegible] about which the Grand Jury ought to be ſatisfied. It may indeed, and [of]ten [is] very properly inferred from the man[ner of] the taking and carrying away, where, [in th]e manner, it appears to have been done with [n]o other intention. Secrecy in the manner is an [imp]lication of this; ſo is force uſed againſt the perſon. The Grand Jury muſt know that in their enquiries they perpetually meet with the circumſtances to which I now allude, as inferring this indiſpenſible criterion of the felonious intent. The preſent calendar will furniſh inſtances of moſt of them, from which individually, and much more collectively, you will be warranted in finding the reſpective Bill.

Next to circumſtances attending the taking, from which the inference in queſtion may be drawn, are circumſtances ſubſequent to it, one or other of which according to conſtant experience almoſt invariably occur, wherever a felony, as contra-diſtinguiſhed from a treſpaſs, or mere civil injury, has in fact been committed.

Did the party abſcond after it? This is one queſtion that may be aſked, more eſpecially if it appear that he was ſeen in the act of taking and muſt be taken to have been, aware that he was. Where this is the caſe a man does not uſually continue to go about in the light of day, and particularly, in the view of thoſe by whom he knows his conduct was obſerved, as if nothing had happened.

Does he appear to have ſecreted the property, or to have been attempting to diſpoſe of it at his earlieſt convenience, in a manner inferring ſuſpicion?—When challenged, does he deny the fact of the taking, or refuſe to give any account; or, inſtead of declining to give any account at all, does he give one that cannot be believed, improbable in itſelf, or not ſatisfactory, or does he give different and inconſiſtent accounts of the ſame thing, at different times. Theſe, gentlemen, are all indications of guilt, which you are in the conſtant habit of noticing; and without evidence of ſome of one or other of which, or of ſome correſpondent one, you will do well to cheriſh the habit of not inferring it. For there may be wicked proſecutions, from which it is as much your province to guard the community by a provident reſerve, as it is to prevent real delinquents from eſcaping, by well founded preſentments.

The negative inference reſulting from the want of any of the ſort of circumſtances to which I have been endeavouring to draw your attention as indicative of guilt, and its almoſt never failing accompaniments, may be corroborated by the interval that ſhall appear to have elapſed, between the time of committing the ſuppoſed fact, and the time for taking meaſures for apprehending the accuſed. If this appear to have been unuſually lo[n]g, it may require explanation; eſpecially ſhould [illegible] appear to have been occupied in negotiations, [di]ſtinct from any view of public juſtice, and inconſiſtent with the idea of crime.

If the want of any number of the circumſtances which I have ſtated be remarkable, the want of the whole, added to the poſitive fact laſt mentioned, can ſcarcely fail of creating a pauſe.

With theſe obſervations upon the contents of the calendar, I refer you, Gentlemen, to the commencement of your enquiries into the various matters upon which your functions during the preſent Seſſions remain to be exerciſed.

SENTENCES.

WILLIAM COGAN.

You have been convicted of one of the greateſt offences in the Calendar of human crimes: An offence which, whenever clearly and ſatisfactorily eſtabliſhed, is conſtantly followed by the execution of that dreadful Sentence, which the verdict of your Jury now calls upon me to paſs.

That Jury was compoſed of your fellow ſubjects; perſons of whom it may with confidence be aſſerted, that, without the beſt founded, and moſt perfect conviction of your guilt, they would no more, in a courſe of juſtice, by any finding of theirs, have brought your life into peril, than they would any of them themſelves have committed the deed, of which they have been irreſiſtibly conſtained by the force of evidence to declare you guilty.—Indeed, a fairer trial, I may venture to ſay, no man ever had. Almoſt all the witneſſes in ſupport of the proſecution were croſs-examined by you; and you had the benefit of the teſtimony of ſeveral, brought from Bellary at your deſire, on your behalf. All this, however, would not do, and for a plain reaſon; becauſe it is difficult to contend with truth, and more eſpecially in a caſe of Murder, in which happily experience warrants the obſervation with reſpect to the murder, that, ſooner or later, whatſoever art he may have employed to conceal himſelf, the finger of Providence, as it were, will ever be buſy in pointing him out. In a word, wretched as your condition is, and tremendous as is the proſpect before you, you can have nothing to complain of but your own relentneſs infatuation, that urged you, without the ſlighteſt pretence, to execute with ſettled malice the wicked purpoſe of deſtroying in cold blood an innocent life.

Upon the manner in which you did this, I will not comment, because, fresh as it must be in every one's recollection, the facts speak for themselves, as they spoke to the conviction of your Jury. One thing only I will observe, that the candid evidence which Serjeant Woodcock gave, when called upon by you to depose to your character, sufficiently establishes the credit of his testimony, when examined on the part of the crown. He being believed, as no doubt he was believed by the Jury, it is evident that the murder which you perpetrated was pre-conceived, and pre-determined upon, at least so long before as the preceding evening.

Such atrocity God alone of his infinite mercy can pardon.

That Tribunal would make itself accessary to the like wilful and wanton sacrifice of other innocent lives, which should allow the destroyer of the one in question to escape. You must prepare yourself therefore for the inevitable execution of the Sentence I am about to pronounce. Tho' more distant in point of time than if it were to take place, as usual, at the Presidency, It will not be the less certain. Comparatively speaking, you have, indeed, but a very short time to live, Yet short as it will be, it will unavoidably, from the distance of Bellary, be longer than is commonly allowed to intervene in a case like yours, between Sentence and execution. But your case, for the sake of others, requires that by executing you as near as may be to the spot where the murder for which you are to suffer was committed, it should be made as impressive, as it is possible for the law to render it. Unhappily, the Records of this Court exhibit but too many instances of an infatuation like your own, cruelly fatal to the Natives in that part of the Country, whose misfortune on this account it has been to have had a portion of His Majesty's 34th Regiment stationed within its limits. In order for the more distinctly marking to that Corps what may be expected from the Justice of this Court, in every future case of a similar kind, it is deemed expedient to transfer to Bellary the ocular evidence of that measure, which the verdict of a Madras Jury, and the violated law to which you and they are amenable, destines you to receive.

This is no more than what is consonant to the purpose of all Capital Punishment; of which, not the correction of the individual, but the example to those who survive him, and who, sensible of its Justice, witness his ignominious end, is the true object.

Exhorting you, therefore, as I most anxiously do, to employ to the best advantage the time that will still remain to you, for making with heaven that peace, which this world can no longer give, the Sentence of the law upon you is, and this Court doth award,

That you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of Execution; and that you be there hung by the neck till you are dead!

And, imploring the Holy Spirit to aid you in rendering effectual your sincere endeavours at repentance, May God, thro' the mediation of the Redeemer, have mercy on your Soul!

WILLIAM SMITH,

You have been convicted of Manslaughter, having been also indicted, not for Manslaughter, but for Murder: and that your Jury would have been warranted in finding you guilty of the Crime for which you were indicted, I can entertain little doubt.

That they did not, shews the lenity with which a British Jury is disposed to consider every case, even that of Homicide itself, where the life of the Prisoner is at stake.

It proceeds from a commendable principle, and an amiable sentiment, the application of which in your instance, it is no part of my present intention to arraign, though there is always danger of an overstrained humanity toward the Prisoner having the effect of defeating it's own end. There is a Superior humanity due to the Public; which is often best served by a well-timed severity in the repression of individual crimes.

It was in evidence that you were intoxicated when you committed that enormous and fatal outrage upon the companion of your bosom, for which the Grand Jury very properly indicted you as for Murder. It was distinctly stated upon your trial, that this could not be admitted to form any ground of defence. It would be most dangerous to the peace and lives of individuals, if it could. Drunkenness is itself a crime, and not the less that it is but too often the parent, if I may so express myself, of others; and it has been sensibly said, that a man is not in one crime to find an apology for, and an indemnification against the consequences of another. It was in evidence also indeed that the unhappy object of your unmanly rage was herself addicted to drinking, in a degree perhaps to excite indignation, and disgust. I can conceive these circumstances to have operated with your Jury in your favour, however destitute of any legal effect. They may likewise in extenuation have considered your youth; for I cannot persuade myself that a knowledge of your connections in life, if it existed, can have formed any ingredient with them in lowering their estimate of your guilt. On the contrary, this consideration, if adverted to at all, could justly have no other effect than that of aggravating your offence; First that a person of a description so superior as you in fact are to the rank you hold in this country, should have been capable of such an atrocity; Secondly, that you should not have been restrained at least by reflecting on the discredit in which you were about to be the means of involving, with yourself, those with whom you are so allied.

To conclude what I have to say to you, I trust that the lenity you will have experienced at the Bar of this Court may not have been misplaced; that it will not operate as an encouragement to others to follow your example; and that a due sense of it on your part, with other reflections pertinent to the whole of your situation may, by reclaiming you, produce upon your future life, the most salutary effects.

To this purpose, the imprisonment to which you are about to be condemned, if properly improved by you, will itself help to conduce. To imprisonment, the Court must add fine; larger probably than you have the means of paying; and your imprisonment nevertheless must continue till that Fine be paid. But should your conduct, during the express term of your Imprisonment, be (as I trust it will deserve to be) favourably reported at it's expiration, I will personally charge myself with the office of interceding with this Government, as representing for this purpose the Honorable Company, to whom Fines here are granted, for its release.

The Sentence of the Court therefore upon you is, that you be imprisoned in the Goal of this Court for twelve Calendar Months, and that you pay a fine to the King of Pagodas 100, and that you continue imprisoned till it be paid.

By the late advices from England, we are compelled to believe that the campaign in Poland had opened to the advantage of the French. The Battle of Friedland, however, we have strong grounds for believing, was by no means so decisive as the French would wish us to believe. On the contrary we are informed in the Morning Chronicle of 7th July (the latest Paper received by this opportunity) that the battle was most obstinately contested, and was of the most sanguinary description; that whilst the left wing of the French overpowered the right of the Russians; the left of the Russians defeated the right of the French. It may fairly be presumed this was a drawn battle. The Russians indeed, retreated towards Tilsit, but this was conducted with perfect regularity. On the 20th June, the news of the Battle of Friedland reached Hamburgh, but although several Couriers arrived there on the 22d and 23d, no further account was received, or at least *communicated*, of the operations of the two armies.

We confess we find ourselves considerably at a loss to reconcile the News received from England by the late overland packet, with that communicated from Bristol, in the two private letters, of 17th August and 3d September last;—The Editor of the Bombay Gazette it would seem has perused the letters alluded to, and he hesitates not to state his belief in the facts they communicate. The battle of Friedland therefore cannot have led to a Peace to the exclusion of England, nor indeed to any Peace at all.

With a view to correct these adverse statements, we presume, *with diffidence*, to submit the following observations.

The Battle of Friedland may have been followed by a renewal, on the part of Bonaparte, of his overtures for a Peace between Russia and France. It is not improbable that Austria became a Meditor on the occasion. Negotiations may have even proceeded some length, and we may suppose that the demands of the French Emperor were such as could not be complied with, and that an appeal to arms became again necessary. That certain stipulations as the basis of a Peace were submitted to discussion we have no doubt—The very articles themselves, we are informed, have been received here, and are too disgraceful to have been submitted to, but by a conquered Nation. New kingdoms were to have been erected and governed by Princes of the Bonaparte family and by Napoleon's favourite Generals, in Poland, Prussia, and part of Germany. Hanover was to have formed a part of one Principality—Russia was offered some additional Territory, with a population of 200,000 souls, as a douceur. Could Bonaparte expect that Alexander I. would be bought off from the cause of Europe by so paltry an indemnification.—Pending these negotiations, and which Austria must have seen with alarm as well as England, was it not to be expected that our Ministers would make a grand effort to induce the Emperor Francis to depart from his Neutrality. Liberal offers of Men and Money would be offered—These may have been accepted, and the actual arrival of an English Force, which we have heard estimated at 50,000 men, at Stralsund may have been the signal for a renewal of Hostilities on the part of Sweden, for the declaration by the Emperor of Germany, in favor of the cause of the Allies, and for the rupture of the then pending treaty between Russia, Prussia, and France.

If this happened, Bonaparte must, of necessity, have retreated to concentrate his Force, and the Russians would naturally follow to prevent it. The French might either purposely fight the Russians at Culm in the hope of preventing their junction with the advancing Austrians, or, being overtaken, be compelled to hazard a battle. Beaten here, their retreat would recommence, and would with much probability be directed towards Custrin, which is only 46 miles N. of Berlin.

It has already been observed, on the suggestion of the Editor of the Courier at Bombay, that the statement contained in the letter of 3d September of the junction of the Forces of Austria and Russia, may not have been intended to convey an idea of the actual *union* of these forces, but only the *accession* of the Emperor of Germany to the cause of the Allies.

We presumed in a former paper to suggest that *Culm* was the scene of action, and not *Ulm*. We still lean to that opinion; because if Bonaparte sustained any signal defeat at Culm he would probably retreat towards Berlin, which accounts for his being at Custrin, as stated in the letter from Bristol of 17th August—By reference to this letter our readers will observe, that the writer does not say at what *place* in Poland the French were defeated, but merely that there were reports of such an occurrence having happened, and that the scattered remains of the French army were collecting at Custrin. The letter of 3d Sep. 17 days later, establishes the fact of the defeat, and mentions the *place* to have been Ulm *(Culm)*; ending with a renewal of the *report* of Bonaparte being wounded.

We are aware that the above is far from satisfactory, but taking all circumstances together it is not an idle presumption, that the Russians at the opening of the Campaign sustained such loss as induced General Bennigsen to retreat; that the French, however, were so roughly handled at Friedland that they were not very willing to renew the contest, and accordingly made overtures of Peace; That these were extravagant, and ultimately rejected; That Austria at this time joined the confederacy, and that, the tide of Fortune being turned, Bonaparte was at length defeated at Culm, and had afterwards reached Custrin, on his way to Berlin.

Extract of a letter from Trichinopoly, dated the 19th Current.

Mrs. Fuller yesterday evening gave a most splendid entertainment in honor of the anniversary of her Majesty's Birth.—The Ball and Supper which were of the most superior kind, reflected the highest honor on the loyalty, patriotism and hospitality of the engaging and amiable hostess. The dance was continued until a late hour this morning—when the Company, consisting of the whole of our Society, took their reluctant leave.

The Subscription purse on the 11th instant was won by Mr. Riddle's horse Paddy carrying 9st. 7lb. and the Poney purse by Captain Hodgson's poney Flirt.

In the evening there was a Ball and Supper at the Rooms which was most numerously attended.

The purse for Country horses on Wednesday the 13th was won by Mr. Russel's Caldface and the Subscription purse for all untrained horse by Major Lang's grey horse Careless.

Friday, the last day, General Fullers' Arab hose Priest, won the Subscription purse for beaten horses, against Captain Stevenson's Arab horse Archer—Bets at starting 2 to 1 in favor of Archer—and very close running throughout the contest.

Mr. Riddle's horse Paddy carried off the Belfont Cap.

Several private Matches were run on the different days affording much good sport—and a Ball and Supper at the Rooms on Friday evening, more fully attended if possible than on the former night, terminated the weeks amusement, which reflected the highest praise on the Stewards for their unceasing attention to the accommodation and entertainment of their visitants.

A Cold collation was served up every morning after the Races were concluded.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Cross Readings," and other favors heretofore received are obliged to be postponed, from the press of other intelligence.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	A M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P. M.
Jan. 27	76	78	79	78
28	76	78½	79½	78
29	77	79	80	78
30	77	79	80	78
31	78	79	80	78
Feb. 1	78	79½	81	78
2	78	79	80	77

MADRAS BIRTH.

On Thursday last, the Lady of Fownes Disney, Esq. of a Daughter.

MADRAS DEATH.

Lately, Captain W. Landale of the Country Ship Milford.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 12th Jan. A. Blagrave, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service; to Mrs Daly.

On the 12th Jan. Captain Peter Joigenson Lund, of the Danish ship Eliaabeth, to Miss Mary Thompson.

On the 2d November, at Bareillie, Lieut. H. Finch, 13th Regt. N. I. to Miss E. Martindell, Daughter of Lieut. Col. Martindell, commanding the Station.

At Cawnpore, on the 8th Dec. Major W. H. Cooper, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regt. to Mrs. Ridley, Widow of the late Lieut. W Ridley, and second Daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel H. Skinner.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 13th Jan. Mrs. J. Eddington, of a Son.

At Gorruckpore in the Ceded Provinces, on the 11th Jan. the Lady of Lieut. Irwin Maling of a Son.

On the 8th Jan. at Kissengunge, the Lady of Lieut. C. Hamilton, 7th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

ARRIVALS.] Lieutenant Colonel Hare, 22d Dragoons—Lieut. Col. Davis, Do. Lieut. Col. Malcolm,—Major Scott, 4th N. R.—Captain Warburton, 2d B. 15th R. Captain Little, 3d R. Capt. Paisley, 7th R.—Lieutenant Bisset, 69th R. Lieut. W. Smith, M. E. R. Lieut. S. Maltby, 10th R. Lieut. Isaacke, Lieut. Slegg, 22d Dragoons,—Ensign Trott, 1st B. 7th R.—Surgeon Scott, 1st Bat. Artillery,—Assistant Surgeon Simpson,—Cadet Charles Addison,—Mr. W. R. Irwin.

DEPARTURE:] Colonel Corner,—Capt. Patterson, 22d Dragoons,—Lieutenant John Maclane, Fort Adjutant.

Calcutta,—January 14, 1807.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

January 8, 1808.

John Herbert Harington, Esq. President of the Council of the College of Fort William.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 4, 1808.

Lieutenant W. Hill Squire, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, to resign the Honorable Company's Service.

Lieutenant Otto Clark, of the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry, to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

January 8, 1808.

Lieutenant Colonel P. Don, Quarter Master General, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Major J. Paton, Deputy and Acting Adjutant General, is appointed Quarter Master General with the official rank of Lieutenant Colonel,

J. THORNHILL,
Act. Sec. Mil. Dept.
[*Cal. Gaz.*

On Friday, the grab ship Khusroo, Captain Miller, arrived in the river, from Rangoon, which she left the 30th ultimo, in company with the Europe, a ship lately built there.

Previous to the departure of the Khusroo, the ships Shah Pharie, and Castle of Good Hope, from China and Penang, had arrived at Pegue; as also the Ann, Captain Turnbull, from Calcutta.

The Khusroo parted company with the Europa off the Preparis.

On Thursday, arrived off Calcutta, the Portuguese ship Anna Felix, Captain F. P. de Lemos, from Macao, whence she sailed on the 24th November.

Passengers:—Messrs. J. A. de Silva, P. Mendez, and W. Bangarten.

The Carmo, Captain J. J. de Mendonia, is also arrived from Macao, having sailed in company with the Anna Felix.

These ships in lat. 20: 56 saw a suspicious looking vessel, which they took to be a French Privateer. (most probably Surcouff), the next day they fell in with H. M. ship Terpsichore to whom the information was given, and she immediately shaped her course accordingly.

On Friday, the H C. ship Marquis Wellesley, Captain Le Blanc, dropt down the river, for the purpose of receiving the remainder of her lading at Saugur.

The H. C. ship Windham, Captain Stewart, to-morrow, preparatory to her dispatch for Fort Marlbro'.

The H. C. ships City of London, Castle Eden, Lord Duncan, Surry, Lord Hawkesbury, Airly Castle, and Earl Howe, remained at Saugur, on Thursday at noon.

The three ships last mentioned, proceed immediately to the Coast, to fill up, previous to their final dipatch for Europe.

On Thursday, the Danish Company's ship Princess of Augustenberg, Captain P. Christensen, left Calcutta, to complete her Cargo below, preparatory to her final dispatch for Copenhagen.

The Cape Packet, Captain Waterman, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, passed Kedgeree, on Thursday morning. [*Star.*

-0—000—0-

Tha Barrackpore Theatre attracted the fashionable world on Wednesday evening to it's elegant scenes. The favorite play of John Bull, was performed in a manner that afforded the highest gratification, to an audience composed of nearly 500 persons. Lord Minto, and many other distinguished characters were present; and testified their sense of the merits of the volunteer corps of dramatists, by repeated applauses. The approving smiles of a brilliant assemblage of our fair country-women, delightfully rewarded the exertions, and talents of the performers.

BERHAMPORE THEATRICALS.

Berhampore, January 10, 1808.

On Saturday evening last, the Farce of MISS IN HER TEENS, was performed by the officers of H. M. 22d Regiment to a numerous and respectable audience, and in a style of great comic excellence, amidst continued bursts of unanimous applause.

The characters in general were cast with judgment, and supported with great spirit. CAPTAIN LOVEIT displayed all the ease and elegance of the man of fashion;—an address open and unembarrassed, and a sort of a Theatric *nonchalance*, strongly characterized him as a stage veteran.

The House was fitted up at a considerable expence, and with great elegance and taste; the scenery, decorations, &c. were appropriate and excellent, and reflect the greatest credit on the zeal and abilities of the Managers and Gentlemen of H. M. 22d Regiment. [*Tel.*

By a late arrival from China, it is said, that Specie, to the amount of Twenty-six lacks of Rupees has been brought here.—We also hear, that the Nancy grab, from China, the 6th December, has arrived at Penang, with a quantity of Treasure on board.

The Ann, bound hither from the Cape, and for some time past considering missing, had returned to Simo's Cay, by stress of weather; but was expected to sail soon for this Port.

The brig St. George, J. Mathews, master, from Ganjam the 2d current, passed Kedgeree on Friday, inward bound.

The following Passengers have arrived on this vessel, from Ganjam.

Mrs. Haig,—Captain Haig, late of the Sir William Burroughs; Captain Bennet, [illegible] of the brig Fancy, and Mr. C. Dubois.

Mr. Innis, and Lieutenant Utterson, are passengers on the Khusroo. [*Ind. Gaz. Jan.* 18.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The three Indiamen and several Transports that arrived at Madras, on the 30th ultimo, under convoy of the Greyhound Frigate, left the Cape of Good Hope, on the 23d of October.

Seven sail of English Merchantmen had arrived at the Cape from Monte Video, having on board the whole of their original London cargoes, re-shipped from the River Plate; in consequence of the unfortunate issue of affairs in South America.

These private adventures extended to a very large amount, and the loss arising upon them will be proportionably heavy. Many of the articles thus imported at the Cape, were not at all suited for that market, and the supply of such as were in use, was so large, as to be equal to the consumption of many years; and, in consequence, the issue upon these speculations, it is apprehended, will be little short of total loss.

One or two additional cargoes, comprizing East India Piece Goods, and Articles of British Manufacture to a large amount, were on their passage to the Cape from South America.

A small merchant vessel, the Venus, arrived at the Cape from England, a few weeks previous to the date of the present accounts.

The Venus brought the latest intelligence from England, that had been received at the Cape, prior to the departure of the fleet for Madras. Her accounts reached no lower than the 24th of June, only three days later than the English Papers received by the Windham and Earl Howe.

From the state of Domestic affairs at the date of the Venus' departure from England, the lapse of two or three days might have furnished some parliamentary intelligence of much public interest; yet it does not appear that either a copy of the King's Speech, or any account of the meeting of Parliament, had reached the Cape on the 23d October.

No additional news of any consequence are stated to have been received from the Continent.

Further Shipments of Goods and many eager Adventurers were preparing in England, for South America, towards the end of June.

The Ann, Capt. Franklin, which left the Cape on the 7th of September, bound direct for Bengal, met with a heavy gale of wind soon after leaving the Cape, in which she suffered so much, as to be obliged to bear up and return to the Cape. She had put into Saldanah Bay, where she was refitting and expected to proceed for Bengal early in November.

Stocks:—Consols on the 23d of June, 64½.

Monday last, the 18th curt. the day usually observed for the commemoration of the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth, a Royal salute was fired from the Fort in the morning; and in the evening there was a grand Ball and Supper at the Government House, in honor of the day. The country dances began about 10 o'clock, and were maintained with vivacity till 12 o'clock, when the company sat down to supper.

The different Gateways of the Government House, and the Northern Stair Case were brilliantly illuminated. Stars and Festoons, with the capitals C. R. were tastefully displayed in lamps of various coloured glass.

We omitted to mention, in our last number, among the Passengers proceeding to the Cape, the name of J. Sardford, Esq. who has embarked for that settlement, for the benefit of his health on the American ship Martha.

Additional list of Passengers proceeding to Europe, on the Earl Howe.

Masters Thomas Willson, and Robert Henning Robertson.

The Hon. Company's ships Castle Eden, Lord Duncan, City of London, Surry, Castlereagh, Hawkesbury, Airly Castle and Earl Howe, remain in Saugor Roads.

Mons. Surcouff is still in the Bay. The Lovely Hannah, Capt. Henderson, arrived at Madras the end of last month from Prince of Wale's Island. On her passage across the Bay, to the Southward of the Andamans, the Lovely Hannah fell in with, and was chaced by Surcouff for 11 hours, in which time from the superiority of sailing, she ran the enemy out of sight.

[*Asiat. Mir. Jan.* 20.

From Bengal [illegible] learn that the Aurora, Captain Glass, and [illegible] or three other ships have arrived at Calcutt[illegible] from China, between the 7th and 13th Instant They left Macao the end of November, and bring no news of particular interest.

The Modeste Frigate, the Hon. Capt. Elliott from Bengal, had safely arrived at China, previous to the departure of the ships above mentioned.

The Modeste, at the date of the present accounts, was preparing to return [illegible] India. B[illegible] veyance remittances [illegible] pected [illegible] shipped, to the extent of [illegible] early [illegible] million sterling. The frigate it was believed [illegible] would leave China about the end of December.

The fate of the English seaman, detained in China, as a hostage, on account of the homicide of a Chinese, in the early part of the season, in an affray with some English Sailors, was not decided at the date of our present accounts. The man was still detained to await the final adjustment of the affair.

The Mandarins had engaged, while the English supracargoes were at Macao, that the criminal Court at Canton, would be content with passing the sentence, usually denounced against Foreigners guilty of lesser offences, namely, expulsion from China,; or, as the correspondent of the Mirror terms it, *Banishment to his Native Country.* This issue of the affair was for some time expected.

On the supra-cargoes returning as usual from Macao to Canton, difficulties were started, and the subject was taken up with the appearance of much seriousness by the Mandarins, who proposed that the hostage should be brought to trial. On the 8th November, the Chief Mandarin of the Court of Justice, came out of the city in great state, and formally required of the Supra-cargoes, that the hostage should be delivered up for trial.

To this proposition, Mr. Robarts, the Chief Supra-cargo, gave a peremptory negative, though conveyed in polite terms. The Mandarin reported proceedings to the Viceroy, who, on hearing of the refusal to give up the man for trial, affected an air of sullenness, and menaced the English Trade with some obstruction. At this crisis, the Modeste frigate arrived at Macao:—The Mandarins conceived her arrival at this juncture, to forbode no hope of success to their design of intimidation; and a report was happily circulated at the same time, that the frigate came for the express purpose of claiming the British subject. The Mandarins now began to lower their tone; and signified to the Supra-cargoes that it was understood no further notice would be taken of the matter; and Mr. Robarts gave notice that the man, pursuant to the promised sentence of the Chinese Court, would embark for England with the first fleet.

The leading Mandarins at Canton, appear to have employed the affair as an instrument to extort large sums of money, particularly from Mouquoa, the Security Merchant of the Neptune Indiaman, with whose crew the affray happened. Mouquoa had already paid to these rapacious Ministers of corruption, upwards of one lac and twenty thousand dollars. The Supracargoes were of opinion that the matter would occasion no further trouble.

The homeward bound Company's ships were completing their cargoes at Whampoa, at the date of the latest letters. The price of Opium in China is stated at 1350 dollars a chest.

Bengal Cotton, 14 7 tale per pecul.

A Brig under Portuguese colours was seized by the Modeste frigate, in November, near the Typa, in consequence of certain information that she was Spanish property. It was doubtful whether she would be condemned at China, or sent to Bombay for final adjudication.

The Nancy Grab, from Calcutta, arrived at Whampoa, the middle of November,

The following description of a PAINTING executed at Bengal by GEORGE CHINNERY, Esq. is highly deserving of notice.

PORTRAIT OF SIR HENRY RUSSELL.

On Wednesday last the 6th Jan. the Picture of the Honourable Sir HENRY RUSSELL, Knt. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in Bengal, executed by Mr. CHINNERY, by desire and at the expence of the principal Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, was opened for public inspection, and placed in its situation in the Court House, previous to its ultimate destination in the Town Hall, which is about to be erected.

A Work performed on so particular an occasion, cannot have failed to excite a high degree of public interest. It is at once a tribute to the worth and uprightness of the subject whom it commemorates, who fills the important duties delegated to him, with such distinguished propriety: and a grateful acknowledgement of the blessings which the people of these Provinces, under the protection of the British legislature, enjoy, by the pure and efficient administration of justice—the greatest blessing that any Government can bestow. The feelings and best interests of Englishmen in India, are connected with a subject which embraces such great objects.

The picture is considerably larger than the whole length size. The Chief Justice is seated in the full dress robes of his Office; the Head and whole Figure entirely fronting the Spectator.

At his right hand, on the step on which his seat is raised, are placed the Sword and Mace, together with the Patent of Office, to which the Great Seal of England is attached. To his left, on the Table on which he is leaning, are papers and the requisite accompaniments. The Hall of Justice is a circular apartment of the Corinthian order: in a niche between two fluted pilastres, is a Statue of three figures, representing Justice protecting Innocence. In the pannel under this Statue are the *Fasces* and Civic Wreath, connected in one ornament; the former indicating the authority of the Magistrate, the latter as an emblem of this public testimony of his character.

Mr. Chinnery has adopted the red silk robe in preference to the strict *Costume* of Cloth: b[illegible] when we consider that, that is the dress always worn in this Country, and that the contrast between the lightness of silk and the fullness of the Ermine, produces a richer effect than would arise from the other combination, we think it a judicious choice.

In examining the merits of this Picture, the general approbation which it has received, both by the British and both Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, leaves us nothing to add on the score of general encomium. But as the interests of so beautiful an Art, are connected with a more detailed investigation of its excellence, we shall point out such parts as to us appear to claim particular attention.

In Works of this nature, where the dignity and importance of Station is to be combined with the person of the Individual, the correct union of the two, becomes the great object of the Painter; and here Mr. Chinnery has been highly successful: the resemblance is complete, and the impressive figure of the Judge, added to the thoughtful gravity of the countenance, is, we think, treated in a very masterly manner. Colouring; and Light and Shadow, seem to be those points on which Mr. Chinnery rests his pretensions; and here we do not hesitate to say that he has been eminently fortunate. The Colouring is at once rich and brilliant; and the deep toned brightness, of which Sir Joshua Reynolds treats in his Lectures, appears to have been well understood and happily realized. The conduct of Light and Shadow accords with the remark, made by the late President of the Royal Academy, in his notes on Fresnoy, Verse 421. We find the concentrated Light in the upper part of the Figure and Pedestal; the secondary Lights on the Statue; and those which fall in a lesser degree on the Patent, Sword, and Mace, The papers on the Table and on the base of the Pillar, behind the Figure, do not compose in the aggregate, more than one fourth of the Picture. We are so forcibly struck with the effect of this disposition, that we cannot but suppose Mr. Chinnery had the precept we have quoted in his idea. In composing the whole the principle on which fullness and breadth of effect depend, the joining Light to Light, and Shadow to Shadow is carefully observed.

From it having been so universally the custom to accompany the portrait of a Judge, with a simple figure of Justice, and the usual emblems, fastidious criticism may consider the groupe which Mr. Chinnery has substituted as objectionable from its novelty; but the re-modelling the idea, or rather the adding to it, we consider as by no means the least successful part of the design.

One arm of the female Figure is thrown round the neck of one infant, who is leaning confidently on the lap of Justice, and embracing her: the other hand holds the sword, and the arm is leaning on the scales. The other child is seated with equal confidence on the pedestal on which the figure of Justice stands. The latter is veiled instead of being blinded with a bandage. This emblem of Impartiality is equally preserved. and the grace which naturally arises from the flowing drapery, adds much to the beauty of the Figure. The secondary Light on the Statue, being connected with the principal one on the Portrait, has a very fine effect. A great difficulty must have arisen in forcing the statue into its place in the distance, and still to make it sufficiently principal for the allegory to be understood,—This is managed with great skill.

On the whole we consider this Picture as a most successful work. Eminently dignified and difficult as the subject it embraces, must be allowed to be, they have been conceived with a delicacy of taste, and finished with a brilliancy of execution, worthy of their importance. We may safely pronounce it to be an exquisite and highly finished Painting, which cannot fail to add very considerably to Mr. Chinnery's well earned reputation as an Artist.

It would be wrong to pass over the admirable execution of the very splendid Frame, which surrounds the Painting, made by Downes. The upper part, containing the Heraldic Bearings of the Chief Justice, and the Insignia of his office, are from designs we understand, of Mr. Chinnery's, and it could not have been better finished in Europe.

We cannot close our account of this magnificent Picture without adverting to the occasion in which it originated.—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that 12 or 15 months ago, the principal native Inhabitants of this Metropolis, presented an address of congratulation to Sir Henry Russel on his appointment of Chief Justice, expressing their high sense of his conduct during the several years that he filled a seat on the Supreme Bench; and entreating that he would sit for his Portrait, which they were anxious to possess as a memorial of their affection and respect.

We are therefore [illegible] view this Painting as the Portrait of a Ju[illegible] the first Judicial authority in this country [illegible] not merely as a compliment of respect to Sir Henry Russel or to the court in which he presi[illegible] We are to regard this Painting, made in acqui[illegible] to the united suffrages of a grateful peop[illegible] of National respect, as a willing [illegible] the Natives of India acknowledging th[illegible] protection and beneficen[illegible] operation of British L[illegible], administered [illegible] ges of high character, enlightened by pro[illegible] education and long experien[illegible]

The mind of every Briton must be sensibly affected by the reflections which these facts open to the view. How highly gratifying to reflect, that while Great Britain has successfully resisted the efforts that threatened to overthrow the European World, while the wisdom of her councils and the valour of her Arms, have opened new sources of national wealth; and widely extended her colonial dominion, her conquests have be[illegible] directed to the benefit of the conquered? the triumphs of her Arms have been followed by the diffusion of knowledge, and by the blessings of mild and equitable Laws, thus fulfilling in the Reign of George the 3d, the duties destined by Heaven to Rome.

——————" *populosque feroces*
"*Contundet*; MORESQUE viris et mœnia ponet."

[*Asiatic Mir. Jan.* 12.

Bombay,—January 16, 1808.

PRIZE COURT.

The King against the Ships Perseveranza and Cargo, Nicholas da Costa Campos, Master, detained by His Majesty's Ship Decaigneuse, Captain B. Proctor.

On Thursday last Sir James Mackintosh, pronounced sentance of condemnation on the above ship and cargo.

January 11, 1808. Arrived the ship Cecilia, Capt. Thoms Skene, left Calcutta 1st, March and last from Bussorah and Bushire.

14th the Brig Shannon, Capt. John Stevenson, from Bussorah, on the 27th August 1807, touched at Muscat.

15th the Ship Charles Captain J. Robson, from Calcutta 16th December, Passengers S. Beaufort Esq. Capt. J. Spellisey, Captain G. Elphinston, and a detachment of the Hon'ble Marine Sepoys.

15th Ship Bombay Merchant, Capt. Robert Frame, from Calcutta, left the Pilot 23, December touched at Mangalore 8th instant.

Just as the paper was going to Press we learnt that the ship Barretto, Captain M'Carthy, anchored in the harbour from Calcutta. [*Bom. Cou.*

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

PARISIAN FASHIONS TAKEN FROM A GROUP OF CONVERSATION FIGURES AT THE FRESCATI IN PAR[illegible]

Ladies [illegible],—A white Italian crape robe over a white [illegible] slip, ornamented round the bottom and drapery with a border of shell painted to nature, Plain scolloped bosom cut very low and made to sit close to the form. Waved sleeves easily full, formed of alternate stripes of crape and pink satin. Hair bound in smooth bands, confined on the forehead, and ornamented behind with wreaths of wild roses. Earings and necklace of pearls. Shoes, pink satin, trimemd with silver. With kid gloves.

The he[illegible] AN EGYPTIAN COSTUME.

The head dress is composed of a rich handkerchief of white lace, which crosses the back part of the head—each corner of the handkerchief, a small distance from the shoulder, falls on the front of the neck—the handkerchief is trimmed round with a magnificent border of pearls, and each corner is finished with a bunch of the same; the hair is curled on the top of the forehead with small thick curls, seperated with a band of diamonds, which crosses the forehead, and continues round the head; two small curls down the side of the face. A rich white figured sarsnet dress, made with a short train, and scolloped back; sleeves very short and covered with a broad slip of white lace; the under sleeve with small French pearls; also the lace, which is fastened to the back part of the sarsnet sleeve with a star of pearls; the front is made full each way, and covered with a rich lace, fastened in the centre with a star to correspond with the sleeves. White kid gloves and Shoes.

Gentlemen's Dresses.—Morning Walking Dresses. Light mixed, brown, or nut-coloured mixed coats either double or single breasted, with collar of the same; covered buttons, or a full-size plated button are much worn, as also some greenish mixtures; but the most fashionable morning coat is of a light mixed cloth, made single or double breasted, to button 2 or 3 buttons over the chest, and then to fly off in the skirts. These coats should not have any pocket flaps. Broad stript quilting Marseilles Waistcoats, single breasted, and made without lining. Fine India nankeen trowsers or pantaloons, with gaiters of the same.

NEW TONTINE SOCIETY.

A Quarterly General Meeting of the Subſcribers to this Society is requeſted at the Secretary's Office, in Portugeuſe Square Fort St. George, on Saturday the 13th Inſt. at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

Such Subſcribers as have not ſigned the Deed, and other perſons deſirous of becoming Members of this Society are particularly requeſted to attend.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 2, 1808.

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1ſt.

WAS PUBLISHED,

No. 13. Vol. V.

OF THE

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AND

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With neatneſs and Deſpatch.

Advertiſement.

MAJOR BOLES one of the Executors named in the laſt Will of the late JOSEPH WALKER Eſq. Major in the 19th Native Regiment of the Madras Eſtabliſhment, Deceaſed, gives this Public Notice that a Settlement of the affairs of the Deceaſed will be made at the Preſidency on the 31ſt of March next enſuing, and that ſuch Claims as ſhall have been ſent in to him previous to that day, will be defrayed as far as the aſſets of the Eſtate will Extend.

MADRAS *1ſt February* 1808

Advertiſement.

ALL PERSONS having any Demand upon His Majeſty's late FIRST CEYLON MESS, are deſired to forward the ſame to Captain LOANE of the ſaid Regiment at Trincomalle, on, or before the 1ſt of March next.

TRINCOMALLE, *the 12th January* 1808,

Pantheon.

THE MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES has the honor to inform the Subſcribers to the MADRAS ASSEMBLY that the next Aſſembly will be held on Monday the 8th Inſtant.

M. ROWORTH, M. C.

Bengal Muſlins.

A VARIETY of beautiful Plain and WORKED MUSLINS.—CHARCONNAHS,—DOOREAS,—JUNGLE COSSAHS,—and Gentlemen's NECK HANDKERCHIEFS, are now expoſed for Sale at the Pantheon.

PANTHEON, *February 2, 1807.*

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY the 6th February,

THE PROPERTY

OF

AN OFFICER,

ABOUT TO QUIT THE PRESIDENCY,

Sundry Articles

OF

FURNITURE,

A Single Barrelled Gun

IN A CASE.

A Bandy and Horſe,

TWO BULLOCKS

AND

TWO PALANQUEENS.

AT 4 O'CLOCK,

ON THE ESPLANADE,

A FIELD OFFICER'S

TENT;

TWO SINGLE

POLE TENTS,

ONE PRIVATE

AND

ONE NECESSARY TENT.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT THE NAVAL STOREHOUSE,

NEAR THE BEACH,

On and after MONDAY, the 8th of Feb. next,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SUNDRY ARTICLES

OF

Condemned and Unſerviceable

NAVAL STORES,

LANDED FROM

His Majeſty's Squadron,

IN INDIA.

A LIST of the whole may be ſeen on application at my Office and at the Auction Room.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A depoſit of ten per Cent to be made at the time of Sale, on the amount of each Lot, and the whole to be taken away in three days after the day of Sale, otherwiſe the depoſite will be forfeited and the Articles remain the property of the Crown.

HENRY HALL,
ACTING NAVAL OFFICER.

HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL OFFICE,
Madras, 8th January, 1808.

Wallajahbad Races.

THE COMMITTEE announce to the Public that Monday 29th February, Wedneſday 2d, and Saturday 5th March, are the days fixed upon for the enſuing Races.

FIRST DAY.

MONDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY.

A Maiden Subſcription Purſe of 250 Pagodas each P. P. for all Horſes, Mares or Geldings the beſt of three 2 Mile heats Weight for Age.—Four Subſcribers.

SAME DAY.

A PLATE of 200 Pagodas and 20 Pagodas entrance from each Horſe (15 Pagodas of which is to be added to the Plate) for all Horſes the beſt of three 2 Mile Heats carrying 9 ſtone.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 2D MARCH.

A PLATE of £.100 given by the Officers of the 2d Bat. of the Royals for all Horſes the beſt of three 3 Mile Heats carrying 9 ſtone.

SAME DAY.

A PLATE of 50 Pagodas for all Ponies not above 12 Hands 2 Inches high Catch Weight the beſt of three, one and a half Mile heats.

LAST DAY.

SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH.

A PLATE of 100 Pagodas for Country Horſes the beſt of three 2 Mile Heats carrying 9 ſtone.

SAME DAY.

A PLATE compoſed of the entrance Money and 50 Pagodas from the Fund, for beaten Horſes that have ſaved their diſtance, the beſt of three 2 Mile Heats carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs.

HORSES entered for any of the Plates prior or on the day before running to Pay 5 Pagodas.
Or 10 at the Poſt—Ponies. - 3 do.
Or 6 at the Poſt.

Any HORSE or PONEY ſtarting without paying entrance ſhall not if he wins, be entitled to the Plate, in which caſe it is to go to the Horſe or Poney that comes in ſecond.

Private Matches to be run under the direction of the Committee without paying entrance.

The deciſion of the Committee upon all points that may be brought before it to be final. Gentlemen will be allowed to walk their Horſes round the Courſe, but training on it, will not be permitted.

WALLAJAHBAD, Jan. 29, 1808. R. ROLLESTON, *Clerk of the Courſe.*

N. B. The Clerk of the Courſe will have much pleaſure in pointing out to ſtrangers excellent exerciſing Ground.—He particularly requeſts that Dogs may not be brought on the Courſe on the days of running.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 4th Inſtant,

Sale to Commence

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

THE EFFECTS

OF THE LATE

CAPTAIN LANDALE,

OF

THE SHIP

MILFORD,

CONSISTING OF

WEARING APPAREL—China White ſilk Hats—Straw ditto—Black Beaver Hats—Camphorwood Trunks China Waſh Hand Stand, a China Rattan Cloaths Baſket with Lock and Key—Ivory Cheſs Men—Gauze for Curtains—two handſome Feather Fans—a Silver mounted Sugar Baſon—one pair ſilver Gravy Spoons—ſix Table, ſix Deſert, and ſix Tea Spoons—two Milk ditto—one pair Muffineers—Salt and Marrow Spoons—Butter Knife—a Swinging Cot—a Portmanteau—two ſmall Boxes of freſh Hyſon Tea, &c. &c.

ALSO

A FEW DOZEN OF

MADEIRA, HOCK, SHERRY

AND

A FEW BOTTLES OF

OTHER LIQUORS,

Madras Races.

THE COMMITTEE beg leave to announce to the PUBLIC, that SATURDAY the 6th, WEDNESDAY the 10th, and SATURDAY the 13th February, are fixed upon by the GENERAL MEETING for the enſuing RACES.

FIRST DAY.

SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY,

The MAIDEN SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, of 100£. each, carrying 10 Stone, 3 Mile Heats, P. P. Ten Subſcribers.

The MAIDEN SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, for 5£. each, Weight for Age, P. P.

SECOND DAY,

WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH FEBRUARY,

His Highneſs the NABOB'S PLATE, of 100£. free for all Horſes, carrying 9 Stone, 3 Mile Heats.

ON THE SAME DAY.

The LADIES' PLATE, of 100£. free for all Horſes, Give and take Weights, 14 Hands, Aged, carrying 9 Stone, 2 Mile Heats.

THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY.

The SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, of 100 Pagodas each, Six Subſcribers, all Horſes, Mares or Geldings, carrying 9 Stone each, one three Mile Heats, (English Horſes excepted.)

The HANDICAP PLATE, of 100£. free for all Horſes, three Mile Heats.

AND

A PURSE compoſed of the Entrance Money, free for all beaten and untrained Horſes, two Mile Heats, to be Handicapt.

All private Matches to be run under the direction of the Committee—any Gentleman deſirous of trial on the courſe, is requeſted to make application to the Committee, by letter, who will give due notice thereof and direct the flag to be hoiſted, in order that the owners of Horſes may not exerciſe on ſuch days on the ground, until the trial is over.

Reſolved, as the Funds are not ample enough to defray the ſeveral Attendant Expences, of Repairs of the Stand, &c. without interfering with the Races—That in future the Race Stand ſhall not be occupied gratuitouſly; but that a Rent of 50 Pagodas per Month be demanded for the uſe of it—and that the Months of October, November, December and January, be excluded, on account of training the Horſes.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 4th February,

At 12 o'Clock,

SIX PEGUE HORSES

JUST LANDED,

FROM THE SHIP

STRATHSPEY.

THE ABOVE HORSES

ARE

WARRANTED AND SOUND.

For Private Sale.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

THREE

STRONG SERVICEABLE

CAMELS,

FOR PARTICULARS

ENQUIRE AT

THE AUCTION ROOM.

OLD MADEIRA WINE,

AT PER PIPE		Pags 150
Do.	Do.	180
Do.	Do.	200
Do.	Do.	250

TO BE HAD OF

Meſſrs. Dalrymple and Greig.

Beach Buildings—Feb. 2, 1808.

Madras,—*Printed By* WILLIAM MALLIS, FORT, *Oppoſite St. Mary's Church.*

⁂ It is requeſted that thoſe SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occaſionally changing their reſidence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders, any Subſcribers at the Preſidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requeſted to give information of the ſame in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

MADRAS [illegible]OURIER.

WEDNESDAY,—[illegible]BRUARY 3 1808.

Bombay,—January 26, 1808.

The papers received by the [illegible]z Rubbannee, reach down to the 7th July 1[illegible], and enable us [illegible] s ſome intelligence, reſpecting [illegible] in the North of Europe, [illegible] of [illegible]tinental affairs, as far down [illegible] of June [illegible] the inter- [illegible] between the ba[illegible] of Eylau, and the fall of Dantzic, was occupie[illegible] the buſineſs of Negociation between the thre[illegible] great powers engaged. Copenhagen was propoſed [illegible] the place of meeting for the Plenipotentiaries of all the powers (the Turks alone excepted) in general congreſs —the baſis of the propoſed peace was the principle of mutual compenſation, in which it is not difficult to foreſee that England would have been required to give up her colonies to ſave the diſmemberment of Pruſſia. But the fall of Dantzic gave ſuch an acceſſion of force and advantage of poſition to Napoleon, as diſpoſed and enabled him to hold a loftier language and inſiſt on terms more advantageous to France. Pruſſia took the alarm and was on the point of throwing herſelf on the mercy of the French; when the Ruſſians with a view to fix her wavering councils and after ſo deſperate a meaſure, reſolved to bring on a general action though ſtill inferior in force and preparation to the enemy. Accordingly on the 4th of June the long ceſſation of arms was broken by a general attack on the whole of the French line. The Ruſſians were at firſt ſucceſsful, for it appears that the Paſſarge was forced and the French driven back. Victory however did not on this occaſion long attend the Ruſſian arms—for it ſeems that they were by ſubſequent engagements compelled to recroſs the Paſſarge and to fall back on the Aller. They attempted to eſtabliſh themſelves at the important poſt of Hielſberg which they had been for ſeveral months employed in ſtrengthening with works of various kinds. Before this place the Ruſſians appear to have made a deſperate ſtand on the 10th; but the reſult was probably unfavorable to them as they were driven into their entrenchments; which however they were compelled to quit in the middle of the night by the manœuves of Bonaparte. He ſucceeded in cutting off the Ruſſian army from Koniſbergh and compelling them to abandon their line of operations (the Aller) and to retreat acroſs the Priegal by another route—before however they reached that river they attempted to regain the Aller, but Bonaparte appears to have come up with them, and at Friedland, at the confluence of the Aller and the Priegal, a deſperate battle appears to have been fought on the 14th June; the reſult of which was the ſtill further retreat of the Ruſſians beyond the latter river and the fall of Konigſberg. The Ruſſians are ſaid to have left behind them a conſiderable quantity of artillery and immenſe ſtores.

The immediate iſſue of all this appears to have been the ſigning of a treaty of peace, between Ruſſia, Pruſſia and France, on the 4th July, by which Pruſſia ceded half her territories to France, and thereby confirmed the grant of the title of Grand Duke of Dantzic with which Napoleon had, two days after the ſurrender of that fortreſs rewarded General Le Febvre. The intelligence of the peace of the 4th July comes from Bugdad, in a letter of the 11th Sept. mentioning a letter from Conſtantinople of the 10th Auguſt, in which this fact is ſtated.

Thus far the ſituation of affairs on the Continent, appears inconſiſtent with that ſtate of things which we noticed in our laſt on the au[illegible] of a letter from E[illegible]d of the date of the [illegible] t[illegible]his letter we have [illegible]e contents of another fr[illegible]ian [illegible] an earlier date (we believe [illegible] 27th [illegible]ſt) of which the following is an extract.

"There are many and various reports that the French have been ſeverely beaten in Poland. No confirmation of it has yet reached us.

The events of war are ſo precarious and its changes ſo rapid; the deciſions of cabinets are ſo often influenced by caprice and guided by chance and opportunity that no perſon who has at all attended to the hiſtory of Camps and of Courts, will deny the poſſibility of a conjecture which might preſent at one time Bonaparte triumphant on the Priegal with Europe at his feet and without a foe to contend with; and in the ſhort ſpace of four weeks ſee him on the Viſtula or the Oder or even on the Danube, ſurrounded with powerful and brave antagoniſts threatening him with the ſpeedy loſs of all his rapidly acquired ſpoil. Such things are poſſible and we hope they are true. We will not buſy ourſelves or weary our readers with ſpeculations founded on no certain data, but reſt on the quiet hope that freſh intelligence from Europe will ſoon confirm the truth of what we wiſh.

Sweden continued true to the alliance. Denmark appeared to dread and deprecate the appearance of a Britiſh naval force in the Sound, which ſhe declared would be conſidered as a declaration of war. Accounts overland mention that Copenhagen was in our poſſeſſion.

A ballot taken at the Eaſt India Houſe has decreed in favor of the return of R. Johnſon Eſq. to the company's civil ſervice in Bengal.

The ſplendid embaſſy from the Emperor of Ruſſia to the Emperor of China has been refuſed admittance into the Capitol. On its arrival at the great wall the Ambaſſador was met by an officer from the Chineſe court with a letter and preſents, from the Emperor to his brother of Ruſſia, and deſiring him to make the beſt of his way back, his Imperial Majeſty being unwilling, after ſo long a journey to allow him to extend it beyond what is neceſſary.

THE KING'S SPEECH, as delivered by the Lords Commiſſioners, at the opening of Parliament 26th June 1807.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majeſty to ſtate to you, that having deemed it expedient to recur to the ſenſe of his people, his Majeſty, in conformity to his declared intention, has loſt no time in cauſing the preſent Parliament to be aſſembled.

"His Majeſty has great ſatisfaction in acquainting you, that ſince the events which led to the diſſolution of the laſt Parliament, his Majeſty has received in numerous Addreſſes from his ſubjects, the warmeſt aſſurances of their affectionate attachment to his perſon and Govern-

ment, and of their firm resolution to support him in maintaining the just rights of his crown, and the true principles of the constitution; and he commands us to express his entire confidence that he shall experience in all your deliberations, a determination to afford him an equally loyal, zealous, and affectionate support, under all the arduous circumstances of the present time.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty's endeavours have been most anxiously employed for the purpose of drawing closer the [illegible] which his Majesty is connected with the Pow[illegible]nt; of assisting the efforts of those Po[illegible] against the ambition and oppression of France; of forming such engagements as may [illegible]re their continued co-operation; and of establishing that mutual confidence and concert so essential under any course of events to the restoration of a solid and permanent peace in Europe.

It would have afforded his Majesty the greatest pleasure to have been enabled to inform you that the Mediation undertaken by his Majesty for the purpose of preserving peace between his Majesty's Ally, the emperor of Russia, and the Sublime Porte, had proved effectual for that important object; his Majesty deeply regrets the failure of that Mediation, accompanied as it was by the disappointment of the efforts of his Majesty's Squadron in the Sea of Marmora, and followed as it has since been by the losses which has been sustained by his gallant troops in Egypt.

"His Majesty could not but lament the extension of hostilities in any quarter, which should create a diversion in the war so favourable to the views of France; but lamenting it especially in the instance of a Power with which his Majesty has been so closely connected, and which has been so recently indebted for its protection against the encroachments of France, to the signal and successful interposition of his Majesty's arms.

"His Majesty has directed us to acquaint you that he has thought it right to adopt such measures as might best enable him, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, to take advantage of any favourable opportunity for bringing the hostilities in which they are engaged against the Sublime Porte to a conclusion, consistent with his Majesty's honor and the interests of his ally.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"His Majesty has ordered the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you, and he relies on the tried loyalty and zeal of his faithful Commons to make such provision for the Public Service, as well as for the further application of the sums which were granted in the last Parliament, as may appear to be necessary.

"And his Majesty, bearing constantly in mind the necessity of a careful and economical Administration of the pecuniary resources of the country, has directed us to express his hopes that you will proceed without delay in the pursuit of those enquiries, connected with the public economy, which engaged the attention of the last Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

"His Majesty commands us to state to you, that he is deeply impressed with the peculiar importance, at the present moment, of cherishing a spirit of union and harmony amongst his people: such a spirit will most effectually promote the prosperity of the Country at home, will give vigour and efficacy to its councils and its arms abroad; and can alone enable his Majesty, under the blessing of Providence, to carry on successfully the great contest in which he is engaged, or finally to conduct it to that termination which his Majesty's moderation and justice have ever led him to seek—a Peace, in which the honour and interests of his kingdom can be secure, and in which Europe and the World may hope for independence and repose."

As soon as the Commons had retired, the Commissioners withdrew to unrobe; when the House was resumed.

Earl Mansfield rose, for the purp[illegible]ing the Address. His Majesty he said [illegible] the close of the [illegible], found himself comp[illegible]ed to dismiss an Administration, possessing, he would admit, in a certain degree, the confidence of Parliament and the Country. He would regret if, upon any occasions, expressions of loyalty and attachment were withheld, but, particularly at the present time, when his Majesty required all the support that his people could give him. The battle, perhaps, was at present fighting, upon which the fate of Europe depended; and, it was incumbent upon this Country to give every support to those who were to bear the brunt of the contest; to assist them not only with money, but with men. It was necessary for Great Britain to do away the idea, that she had no other motive for engaging in the war than that of promoting her individual interests, and making acquisitions for herself in any her part of the world. His Lordship, after what he had lately seen and heard could not hope for unanimity on the present occasion, but, he trusted that the Address would be carried by such a majority as would best express the sense of that House of his Majesty's unerring discretion, and of his ready inclination to exercise the Prerogatives with which the Constitution had invested him, for the interests and happiness of his people.

A Telegraphic message from Sheerness was received at the Admiralty office on the 6th July that the Clyde Frigate with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick on board was standing up the river.

JUNE 24th.

E. I. Company's ships stationed.
Sarah Christiana Capt. Mackeson.
Ann, Capt. Mason.
Diana, Capt. Eckford, Glory Capt.
Beevor & Northampton, } Madras
Experiment and Tigress Capt. MacDougall,—Madeira, Madras and Bengal.
Sir William Pulteney, Capt. H. Christopher and Union, T. Gaillard,—Bombay.

It is said that Sir Home Popham is to have a command in the Expedition which sailed from the Downs.

Sir John Duckworth is to hoist his Flag in the channel Fleet as second in command.

General Blucher had taken the command of the Prussian troops in Pomerania.

Two French sail of the line and four Frigates, made their escape from Rochefort, on the 8th June.

The Pomone, Captain Barrie, captured 15 sail, part of a French convoy from Nantz to Rochefort laden with various articles and naval stores.

PRINTED,—BY WILLIAM MALLIS.